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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

OFAR

VOLUME 60 NUMBER 3

OLIVE OIL (Page 30)

CHICKPEAS (Garbanzos) (Page 32)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Government of India announced on January 3, 1950, the removal of price controls on cotton piece goods exported by mills and export firms but not those sold by mills to local exporters. Maximum profit margins were fixed by government regulation on June 30, 1949, as follows:

(a) Mills supplying goods to an exporter--8 percent over the ex-mill price.

(b) Mills exporting direct to foreign countries--10 percent over ex-mill price.

(c) Exporters--15 percent over ex-mill price.

Controls were abolished on the latter two categories.

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The first official forecast of Pakistan's 1949-50 rice acreage is 20,637,000 acres compared with the corresponding estimate of 20,682,000 acres in 1948-49. This estimate does not include the planted area of the spring crop yet to be harvested. The acreage in East Bengal's autumn crop reportedly decreased .5 percent due to unfavorable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The condition of the crop as a whole is reported normal.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE [1]

Edible olive oil output in the principal producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin for the 1949-50 season is estimated at 974,700 short tons on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents an increase of 86 percent over the 1948-49 outturn of 523,400 tons (revised) and 15 percent over the 1940-41/1944-45 average of 845,200 tons. Considerable increases were reported for all countries except Lebanon, with the output in Greece and France 3 times greater than in the previous year and that of Portugal more than double the 1948-49 production.

France's olive oil production, which has been comparatively low in the postwar years, is estimated at 10,500 tons compared with the particularly poor outturn of only 2,500 tons a year ago. Domestic supplies in 1949 were augmented by imports from Spain and Tunisia. With the granting of free trade as of January 1, 1950, between France and Tunisia and anticipation of similar action with regard to Algeria and Morocco, supplies are expected to be plentiful in the coming year.

Greece expects an unusually high outturn of about 165,000 tons of olive oil this season compared with the poor yield of only 50,000 tons a year ago and the 1940-41/1944-45 average of 91,900 tons. Favorable weather and growing conditions, absence of damage from pests and diseases, especially from the Dacus fly, and better cultivation and care of bearing olive trees have all contributed to the large increase in 1949 production compared with last year. The relatively high prices for oil during the past year was a stimulating factor in the better care of the crop. An exportable surplus of possibly 100,000 tons is anticipated.

A preliminary forecast places Italian olive oil production at 198,400 tons compared with 132,300 (revised) last year and 210,400, the 1940-41/1944-45 average. Weather throughout the growing season was favorable, and insect damage negligible.

Olive oil production in Portugal is reported at 96,800 tons, representing 90 percent of the 1937 record outturn and an increase of approximately 177 percent over last year's very small output.

For the second successive year, Spain's olive oil crop, estimated at 297,600 tons, is well below normal. Despite the 90 percent increase over last year, the output is 13 percent less than the average of the first half of the 1940's. Since stocks from last year's disappointing output are exhausted, total available supplies in Spain are expected to be 33,000 to 60,000 tons short of estimated domestic requirements during the next 12 months.

Syria's 1949-50 production of 17,600 tons is much better than in 1948-49 and should offer an opportunity for a sizable surplus for export. Conversely, Lebanon's output of 7,700 tons is 13 percent less than last year's. Despite this reduction, an exportable surplus of from 9,000 to 10,000 tons, including 6,600 from the 1948-49 crop, is expected to be available.

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[1] A more extensive statement may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

EDIBLE OLIVE OIL: Estimated production in the Mediterranean Basin, average 1940-41/1944-45, annual 1945-46 to 1949-50

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Country	Average 1940-41/ 1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 1/	1949-50 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
EUROPE						
France	6,700	5,500	4,400	5,500	2,500	10,500
Greece	91,900	107,000	91,300	159,800	50,000	165,000
Italy	210,400	110,000	165,000	284,100	132,300	198,400
Portugal	62,600	44,700	49,200	102,900	35,000	96,800
Spain	342,800	176,400	496,000	578,700	156,900	297,600
Yugoslavia	2,900	2,000	5,300	4,000	2,500	-
MIDDLE EAST						
Palestine	7,600	11,700	1,600	3,300	3,000	-
Syria	12,800	16,000	8,800	17,900	14,300	17,600
Lebanon		7,500	1,300	10,000	8,800	7,700
Turkey	31,500	35,200	35,300	52,900	33,100	38,600
AFRICA						
Algeria	17,200	8,800	22,000	14,600	25,000	30,000
French Morocco	12,200	5,500	19,800	20,000	12,000	15,000
Tunisia	44,100	8,800	20,900	19,800	46,300	85,000
Libya	2,500	2,200	800	1,000	1,700	5,000
Total	845,200	541,300	921,700	1,274,500	523,400	974,700

1/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Current olive oil output in Turkey is forecast at 38,600 tons, an increase of 17 percent over the quantity produced a year ago and 23 percent over the average of the early 1940's. No export of olive oil is anticipated for 1950 as the export ban is still in effect. Should the Government lift the ban, however, a surplus of approximately 16,000 tons would likely be available.

Algeria's crop is reported at approximately 30,000 tons of oil, against 25,000 last year and 17,200, the 1940-41/1944-45 average. The total production could be consumed domestically, but less expensive oils are imported for local needs while most of the better grades of olive oil are exported.

Olive oil production in French Morocco will probably amount to approximately 15,000 tons compared with 12,000 a year ago and an average of 12,200 for the first 5 years of the 1940's.

Tunisia's outturn is expected to attain a record of 85,000 tons against 46,300 in 1948-49 and the 44,100-ton average for the period 1940-41/1944-45. With consumption needs placed at approximately 33,000 tons and with a sizable carryover from last year's oil, an exportable surplus of around 55,000 tons may be anticipated.

Libya reports a record olive oil production of approximately 5,000 tons against 1,700 in 1948-49. An estimated 1,650 tons are available for export.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Paul E. Quintus, Regina H. Boyle, Helen Francis, Lois B. Bacon and C. S. Stephanides.

CHICKPEA (GARBANZO) PRODUCTION IN 20 COUNTRIES 5 PERCENT ABOVE LAST SEASON

Chickpea (garbanzo) production, both food and feed types, in 20 reporting countries in the 1949-50 season is estimated at almost 130 million bags of 100 pounds each. This estimate may be considered much too high in some trade circles in which feed-type garbanzos are not considered in the same category with food types. (See last two paragraphs of this summary).

The 130 million bags of both types, however, are around 6 million bags or 5 percent more than estimated for last season in these same countries. The estimate also represents a sizeable increase above prewar, but that increase is not as much above prewar as the figures in the table seem to indicate. This is because the 1948 and 1949 figures for India include areas not included in the previous periods. These new areas probably

GARBANZOS: Acreage, production and yield per acre in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44 and annual 1948 and 1949

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield				Production			
	Average		1948	1949 1/	Average		1948	1949 1/	Average		1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
THE AMERICAS												
Mexico 2/	207	284	368	371	531	599	714	624	1,099	1,702	2,626	2,315
United States	3	7	1	4	567	571	400	600	17	40	2	24
Argentina	28	16	16	16	771	819	812	812	216	131	130	130
Chile	26	23	25	25	412	387	580	580	107	89	145	145
Total	264	330	410	416	545	595	708	628	1,439	1,962	2,903	2,614
EUROPE												
Bulgaria	4	29	25	20	675	914	880	1,000	29	265	220	200
Greece	51	50	50	46	500	600	618	600	255	300	309	276
Italy	241	240	274	269	348	289	417	520	838	694	1,142	1,400
Portugal	83	89	94	91	325	320	282	224	270	285	265	204
Rumania	2	2	2	2	519	519	500	500	9	12	10	10
Spain	631	1,010	872	900	482	318	197	294	3,040	3,216	1,715	2,646
Total	1,012	1,420	1,317	1,328	439	336	278	357	4,441	4,772	3,661	4,736
ASIA												
Middle East												
Lebanon	3	4	4	4	735	794	753	773	25	33	29	29
Syria	40	49	79	100	770	514	328	400	308	252	259	400
Turkey	174	210	225	188	705	811	852	731	1,227	1,703	1,918	1,375
Total	217	263	308	292	719	756	716	618	1,560	1,988	2,206	1,804
Far East 3/												
India 4/	13,314	12,696	19,336	19,711	529	529	522	519	70,400	67,200	100,867	102,211
Pakistan	1,633	1,942	2,688	2,919	444	421	484	603	7,258	8,176	13,000	17,600
Total	14,947	14,638	22,024	22,630	520	515	517	529	77,658	75,376	113,867	119,811
AFRICA												
Algeria	36	57	44	43	450	212	414	467	162	121	182	201
Egypt	6	13	18	19	3,889	1,266	1,322	1,542	225	162	238	293
French Morocco	107	180	105	55	355	435	530	655	380	783	556	360
Spanish Morocco	5	11	10	10	526	514	500	500	29	55	50	50
Tunisia	22	20	20	20	382	165	150	150	84	33	30	30
Total	176	281	197	147	500	411	536	635	880	1,154	1,056	934
Total specified countries	16,616	16,932	24,256	24,813	517	503	510	524	85,978	85,252	123,693	129,899

1/ Preliminary. 2/ About 60 percent of the Mexican crops are "porquero" type garbanzos used mostly for livestock feed in Mexico. 3/ Includes large quantities of porquero type garbanzos (see footnote 2). 4/ Figures for 1948 and 1949 include areas not reported in the previous periods.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period.

represent as much as 5 million acres and 25 million bags in the 1949-50 season 1/. Adjusting for these added areas, it appears that, for producing areas comparable to prewar, the 1949-50 crop may be about 105 million bags or 22 percent larger than the prewar 1935-39 average of 86 million bags.

India and Pakistan.

Production of both food and feed types in India and Pakistan is estimated at 120 million bags in 1949 compared with 114 million last year--an increase of 5 percent. Adjusting for the new areas in India it appears that the 1949 production is about 25 percent larger than prewar. Yields per acre have varied only slightly from the average of about 520 pounds per acre reported over the years. Acreage has increased at about the same rate as production. There are other important producing areas in the Far East, Burma for example, which are not included in this report because of lack of data.

The Americas and the Mediterranean Basin.

Chickpea production outside the India-Pakistan area is confined largely to the Americas and the Mediterranean Basin countries. With the exception of Mexico, only food-type chickpeas are produced in these areas in any significant amount; in Mexico 40 percent are food types. The aggregate production in these areas, (mostly food types) is estimated at 10 million bags in 1949. This is about 2 percent larger than the 9.8 million bags estimated for 1948 and the 9.9 million bags average in the 1940-44 period. It is 21 percent larger than the prewar production of 8.3 million bags.

The Americas: Production this year in the Americas is estimated at 2.6 million bags or 10 percent below last year. It is 82 percent above the prewar average production of 1.4 million bags. Only 4 countries in the Americas report garbanzo production; Mexico, Argentina, Chile and the United States. Production in the United States is almost negligible and in Argentina and Chile it is unimportant. Mexico alone produced this year 2.3 million bags of the total Western Hemisphere production of 2.6 million bags. Therefore as the Mexican crop goes, so goes total production of the Americas. Acreage in Mexico has not increased nearly as much as production. The 1949 yield of 624 pounds per acre, while less than last year is well above the prewar average of 531 pounds. Thus, any reversion to normal yields in Mexico without an increase of acreage would result in a smaller production for the Americas than was attained in 1949.

Europe: Production on the European side of the Mediterranean Basin is estimated at 4.7 million bags. This is 29 percent larger than the low production of last year, but is only 7 percent above the prewar average of 4.4 million bags. Spain is the most important producer in Europe,

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1/ In 1946-47 Indian states not previously reported, were added. These states added an estimated 3,553,000 acres and 13,305,000 bags in 1946-47 and 4,353,000 acres and 18,838,400 bags in 1947-48. In 1947-48 additional new areas were included which for that crop year added 870,000 acres. At average yields that acreage would produce another 4.5 million bags.

accounting for more than half the total European production in 1949. Yields per acre in Europe were below average in 1949 due largely to drought in Spain. The 1949 chickpea acreage in Europe was 31 percent above prewar. Therefore a recurrence of prewar yields in Spain would mean larger production than in 1949 without any change in acreage.

Middle East: Production in the 3 reporting countries of western Asia, Turkey, Syria and Lebanon dropped below last year by 18 percent largely because of a decline of acreage in Turkey. Turkey is the most important of the 3 eastern Mediterranean countries reporting. There are other countries producing chickpeas in this area, but data are either unavailable or confused because of recent changes in national boundaries.

North Africa: Production in North Africa is indicated to be considerably below last year largely as a result of a marked decline of acreage in French Morocco the largest producing country in the area. Definite statements on the amount of that decrease are difficult to make because the 1949 production figure is not official. Only the acreage figure has been reported from French Morocco. Production figures reported from Algeria and Egypt, on the other hand show an increase of production in 1949 compared to 1948. But unless Moroccan production on the very low 1949 acreage reported turns out unusually high; the increase in Algeria and Egypt will be more than offset by a decline in French Morocco.

Food and Feed Types

It is natural for western importers and exporters of chickpeas to consider only food types in their calculations because they seldom, if ever, deal in feed types. Production in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin is almost exclusively food types. Only 40 percent of the Mexican production is for food, but Mexican food type chickpeas are relatively easy to differentiate from feed types, being different in appearance and growing in different areas. Feed-type chickpeas in Mexico are designated "porqueros."

The feed type is small (3/16 inches in diameter) and generally dark colored. The food types are larger (3/8 inches in diameter) and light colored. These descriptions apply only generally and may not apply even reasonably well in India. While separation of data pertaining to food and feed types might be possible of accomplishment in the western areas, it would be infinitely more difficult in the Far East where many varieties are grown and some are used extensively for both food and feed. No attempt is made in official statistics of any country to segregate types.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

MEXICAN FRESH VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS LARGER THAN LAST SEASON

Fresh vegetables grown on the West Coast of Mexico and shipped to the United States and Canada from the beginning of the season through December 15, 1949 amounted to 10.8 million pounds. This is almost double the shipments for a comparative time during the past season and is attributed to more favorable weather during the current season.

Demand in the United States and Canada for Mexican vegetables is reported slow and many carloads were unsold when they reached the border and were shipped on consignment to the various markets in the United States and Canada. Tomato shipments amounted to 9.4 million pounds, 87 percent of the total movement and nearly double the amount shipped during the corresponding period last season. Quality during December improved as compared with November shipments. Shipments of peppers amounted to 1.4 million pounds as compared with 163,000 pounds for the same period last year. Demand for Mexican peppers was slow and the best price realized was $3.00 per crate. The first carload of green peas crossed the border December 13 and as of December 15, two cars had arrived at Nogales.

Local tomato distributors, buyers and brokers were recently advised of a new standard of measurements for tomatoes issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The new regulations provide that not more than 10 percent of the shipments should vary from the sizes given by the distributor or buyer when the tomatoes are sold in the American market. This is hard for growers to comply with, since they are not equipped with sizing machines and it is doubtful if any of these machines could be acquired during the current season. Another disadvantage is that inspection is made in transit at Nogales rather than in the packing sheds where packers could be told when they did not meet requirements.

CANARY ISLANDS SHIP TOMATOES TO U.S.

Tomato shipments amounting to 28,369 baskets (25 pounds each) were shipped to the United States December 10, 1949 on the Norwegian M/S Fruit Monarch. The Fruit Monarch is a refrigerator ship of 2,700 gross tons, and is of the type used in the tomato trade with England. It was chartered for the trip by an association of producers and shippers at a cost of $40,000. Shippers will receive payment after the freight of $1.41 per basket has been paid. The estimated average cost per basket f.o.b. is $1.51, making expenditures upon arrival at New York about $2.92 per basket, to which would also be added customs duties of the United States of $0.015 per pound, handling charges at New York and commissions to produce merchants.

The tomato crop in the Canaries has been excellent and prices in England at the beginning of the season were good, tomatoes bringing $5.60 per 25-pound basket. However, later in the season prices dropped to around $2.00 and growers in the Canaries are anxious to establish a market in the United States.

TOBACCO

U.K. CIGARETTE EXPORTS LARGER; IMPORTS DECLINE

The United Kingdom's exports of cigarettes during the first 10 months of 1949 were 5 percent above the level of the corresponding period of 1948, according to a report released by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London. Imports of cigarettes during the 10 months ending October 31, 1949, were 22 percent below January-October 1948.

The country's exports of cigarettes during the 10 months ending October 31, 1949, totaled 37,444,000 pounds. This compares with 35,617,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948 and 40,170,000 pounds during January-October 1947. Exports to Commonwealth countries amounted to 28,585,000 pounds, or 76 percent of the January-October 1949 total, compared with 77 and 72 percent, respectively, during the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1947. Singapore was the most important single destination with 7,359,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1949. Other important destinations during January-October 1949 include Malaya with 6,201,000 pounds; Australia, 5,284,000; Belgium Congo, 2,009,000; Hong Kong, 1,800,000; Gold Coast, 1,570,000; Germany, 1,310,000; Nigeria, 1,230,000; and Egypt, 1,028,000 pounds.

Imports of cigarettes for the 10 months ending October 31, 1949, totaled 91,700 pounds. This compares with 118,200 pounds for the first 10 months of 1948 and95,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1947. The United States supplied 52,700 pounds, or 57 percent of the January-October 1949 total, compared with 60 and 57 percent, respectively, for the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1947. Other important sources of cigarette imports during the first 10 months of 1949 include the Channel Islands and Ireland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC INCREASES CIGARETTE TAX

A Dominican Republic law signed by the President on December 17, 1949, imposed higher taxes on both domestically manufactured and imported cigarettes, the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo reports.

The country's tax on imported cigarettes, which is paid directly by the consumer, was increased from 5 to 6 cents per package of 20 cigarettes. The tax on domestically manufactured cigarettes up to 2.76 inches in length was increased from $3.00 to $3.50 per thousand. This tax is levied directly upon the manufacturer. The rates on cigarettes above 2.76 inches in length, and on cigars and smoking tobacco remain unchanged. The tax rate on long cigarettes is determined on the basis of length. For smoking tobacco, the levy is determined by weight; and for cigars, on the basis of wholesale value.

ANGOLA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS DECLINE

Angola's exports of leaf tobacco during the first 10 months of 1949 were 31 percent below the level of the corresponding period of 1948, according to the American Consulate in Luanda. Exports of manufactured tobacco products during the 10 months ending October 31, 1949, were 43 percent below the January-October 1948 level.

The country's exports of leaf for the 10 months ending October 31, 1949, totaled 566,743 pounds, compared with 818,930 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948 and about 1,500,000 pounds during January-October 1947. A breakdown of the January-October 1949 exports is not available, but in 1948 about one-half of Angola's leaf exports were shipped to Portugal. Other outlets for Angola's leaf normally include Tangier, Sao Tome, the Belgian Congo and Mozambique.

Exports of manufactured tobacco products during the first 10 months of 1949 totaled 140,144 pounds. This compares with 244,435 pounds during January-October 1948. Most of Angola's exports of manufactured tobacco go to other African countries and to Portugal.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

EXPORTS OF U.S. RICE CONTINUE FIRM

United States rice exports during the first quarter of the current marketing year (August-July) totaled 349 million pounds, or 34 percent above deliveries of 261 million pounds during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Monthly exports this season have been as follows (million pounds): August, 40; September, 63; October, 137; and November 109.

Cuba, Canada, and European countries were the principal destination of this season's shipments. Nearly 250 million pounds was shipped to Cuba during the period, representing 71 percent of total exports. Virtually all of the 109 million pounds exported in November went to the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

(Table on following page)

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, November 1949, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-November 2/		November 2/	
	1937-38 to 1941-42	1948-49	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Switzerland....	4	5	0	5	0	3
Austria........	4/	22	7	4	7	0
Greece.........	6	20	6	11	1	3/
Belgium and Luxemburg....	7	8	0	21	0	4
Other Europe...	26	4	2	3	3/	3/
Total Europe.	43	59	15	44	8	7
Cuba...........	275	522	180	247	87	79
Canada.........	19	45	17	22	10	12
Venezuela......	2	15	0	2	0	3/
Br. W. Indies..	3/	14	3	8	2	2
Philippines....	3/	126	0	2	0	0
China..........	5/	81	12	0	0	0
Indonesia......	5/	89	25	0	10	0
Korea..........	5/	4	4	0	0	0
Other countries	19	38	5	24	1	9
Total.......	358	993	261	349	118	109

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not separately classified. 5/ If any, included in "Other countries".

Bureau of the Census.

PAKISTAN'S RICE CROP LARGER IN 1948-49

The final official forecast of Pakistan's 1948-49 rice crop places production at 630 million bushels of rough rice, or 13 percent larger than 557 million bushels a year earlier. A general increase in area and yield was reported throughout Pakistan. The planted acreage was reported at 21,545,000 acres compared with 21,100,000 acres in the preceding year.

Present prospects of the 1949-50 harvest, mainly in December, indicate production may be less than in 1948-49. Official crop forecasts are not issued much in advance of the harvest, and the "final forecast" normally is published several months after the harvest is completed. A tentative unofficial estimate places the current year's production at around 600 million bushels, of which approximately 90 percent is in East and 10 percent in West Pakistan (see Late News).

PAKISTAN: Rice acreage and production,
average 1936-37/38-39, annual 1939-40 to 1948-49

Year	EAST PAKISTAN				ALL PAKISTAN		
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Percent production of total	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average: 1936-37 to 1938-39...	16,837	29.4	494,860	90.4	18,686	29.3	547,722/
1939-40...	16,866	28.0	472,064	90.6	18,764	27.7	520,646
1940-41...	15,971	22.0	351,357	88.2	17,952	22.2	398,370
1941-42...	17,582	30.3	532,754	91.6	19,518	29.8	581,634
1942-43...	17,691	22.5	398,444	88.4	19,516	23.1	450,912
1943-44...	20,115	32.9	662,355	90.0	22,310	33.0	736,049
1944-45...	21,554	26.6	573,189	89.3	23,730	27.0	641,577
1945-46...	20,305	26.7	542,321	88.4	22,620	27.1	613,549
1946-47...	1/	1/	1/	1/	21,283	27.2	579,616
1947-48...	19,006	26.1	495,981	89.1	21,100	26.4	556,596
1948-49...	19,424	29.5	573,488	91.0	21,545	29.2	629,992

1/ Not available.

Compiled from official statistics.

Pakistan is a deficit country as regards rice. This deficit is in East Pakistan, whose normal import requirements are approximately 1,000 million pounds annually. Of that quantity, about one-half may be supplied from West Pakistan (Sind and West Punjab), and imports of rice or wheat make up the remainder. Rice imports during the year ended October 31, 1949, totaled 142 million pounds, all into East Pakistan, and nearly all from Burma. In postwar years insufficient supplies have been available from surplus countries, and rice shortages in Pakistan have been made up by an extensive utilization of imported wheat.

BURMA EXPORTS
LESS RICE

Burma's rice exports in 1949 totaled 2,642 million pounds, a decline of 3 percent below deliveries of 2,725 million pounds in the preceding year. The principal destinations were India, Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Japan. The exportable supplies from the current harvest available for export during 1950 are estimated at 1,900 million pounds, a sharp drop below 1948 and 1949 shipments and only 29 percent of the prewar average of 6,500 million pounds annually.

FATS AND OILS

U. S. IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States imports of specified vegetable oils and oilseeds during January-November 1949 with comparisons:

UNITED STATES: Imports 1/ of specified oils and oilseeds, January-November 1949 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1947	1948 2/	January-November 1948 2/	January-November 1949 2/
Babassu kernels.	1,000 lbs.	3/	22,233	61,921	47,469	36,842
Babassu oil.....	" "	4/ 346	1,747	3,082	1,892	3,565
Castor beans....	" "	132,924	276,807	302,511	264,412	242,056
Castor oil......	" "	226	6,595	2,441	2,441	8,247
Flaxseed........	" bu.	18,470	282	1,066	1,054	148
Linseed oil.....	" lbs.	713	117,326	3,959	3,637	1,317
Copra...........	Short tons	230,000	677,660	448,862	390,501	395,433
Coconut oil.....	1,000 lbs.	342,717	23,559	109,096	84,166	109,035
Oiticia oil. ...	" "	4/ 7,673	8,471	17,558	15,773	8,862
Olive oil						
Edible........	" "	62,811	11,250	36,101	32,719	18,768
Inedible......	" "	35,448	248	9,775	7,815	3,040
Palm oil........	" "	321,482	63,212	63,328	52,444	77,941
Sesame seed.....	" "	58,425	9,479	22,606	21,754	10,371
Tea seed oil....	" "	13,159	6,377	3,601	3,470	141
Tucum kernels...	" "	4/ 9,810	16,887	11,619	11,487	30,183
Tung oil........	" "	123,190	121,564	133,282	118,534	59,510

1/ Imports for consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. 4/ Average of less than 5 years.

Compiled from official sources.

U. S. EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds during January-November 1949 with comparisons:

UNITED STATES: Exports of specified fats, oils, and oilseeds,
January-November 1949 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1947	1948 1/	January-November	
					1948 1/	1949 1/
Soybeans........	1,000 bu.	2/ 4,793	2,505	6,497	3,957	22,440
Soybean oil						
Refined.......	1,000 lbs.	3/ 6,467	38,883	41,266	35,868	5/195,811
Crude.........	" "		68,395	41,769	40,066	5/135,517
Coconut oil						
Refined.......	" "	3,789	5,491	9,273	8,952	4,047
Crude.........	" "	10,442	52,427	9,820	9,567	11,717
Cottonseed......	" "	3/	13,771	10,151	8,819	12,427
Cottonseed oil						
Refined.......	" "	4,793	10,977	22,672	20,827	51,149
Crude.........	" "	1,515	901	10,094	7,779	55,652
Flaxseed........	1,000 bu.	3/	16	1,650	128	3,107
Linseed oil.....	1,000 lbs.	1,280	9,855	29,636	26,994	3,645
Peanuts						
Shelled.......	" "	3/ 452	212,253	458,655	403,446	336,308
Unshelled.....	" "		18,681	10,594	9,162	7,168
Peanut oil:						
Refined.......	" "	3/ 4/ 325	1,579	685	670	22,403
Crude.........	" "		497	0	0	40,010
Cooking fats....	" "	2,111	3,594	3,522	2,973	5/ 21,730
Lard............	" "	165,636	380,735	271,835	230,722	6/559,387
Oleomargarine...	" "	180	19,954	3,408	3,158	1,858
Tallow						
Edible........	" "	3/ 1,651	601	1,377	1,277	23,289
Inedible......	" "		54,553	67,995	54,488	339,223

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of less than 5 years. 3/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. 4/ 1939 only. 5/ As a result of revisions in July 1949 accumulative figures for January-October should read as follows: Soybean oil refined 177,800, Crude 120,563; Cooking fats 20,067. 6/ As a result of revision in August 1949, the accumulative figure for January-October for Lard should read 509,919

Compiled from official sources.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good..........	1-12	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	74.05	42.93
Ashmouni, F.G.F.........	"	"	"	71.55	41.48
Karnak, Good............	"	"	"	81.45	47.21
Karnak, F.G.F...........	"	"	"	74.95	43.45
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine............	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	(not	quoted)
Broach Vijay, Fine.......	"	"	"	(not	quoted)
Karachi		Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine....	1-11	82.28 lbs.	"	77.25	28.32
289F Sind, S.G., Fine....	"	"	"	83.00	30.43
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine..	"	"	"	85.00	31.17
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B...................	1-12	2204.6	Peso	1/ 4000.00	37.55
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5..........	1-11	101.4 lbs.	Sol	(not	quoted)
Pima, Type 1.............	"	"	"	2/ 415.00	27.15
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.............	1-12	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	170.00	27.97
Sertao, Type 5...........	"	"	"	(not	available)
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5........	"	"	"	183.00	30.11
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".........	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	1/ 216.00	24.65
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"..	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	30.58

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal.

2/ Correction: Pima, Type 1, quoted 27.50 U.S. cents on January 4, should be 27.13 U.S. cents.

INDIA INCREASES COTTON IMPORT QUOTA

The Government of India announced on December 30 its decision to allocate foreign exchange for importation of 1,000,000 bales (820,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1950, an increase of 200,000 bales over the 800,000 (653,000 equivalent bales) announced on December 14, 1949 (see Foreign Crops and Markets for December 26, 1949).

The probable source or sources of the additional 200,000 bales was not indicated. The textile industry was assured that exchange for further purchases of foreign cotton would be issued if necessary.

Estimates of the 1949-50 crop in India recently have been revised downward to about 2,325,000 bales (of 500 pounds) and stocks were exceptionally low at the beginning of the present season. With consumption expected to total at least 3.3 million bales (mills and home industries) it appears that the allocation of foreign exchange for importation of 820,000 bales may be short of actual needs by 150,000 to 200,000 bales unless consumption is permitted to decline further from last year's level of 3,755,000 bales. Foreign exchange allocated or to be allocated for purchase in the United States, as previously announced, is sufficient to cover purchases of about 300,000 bales, of which about 100,000 have been purchased.

The Government refused requests by cotton mill owners for increases in ceiling prices for cotton goods and announced that no controls on prices of seed cotton in India are planned at present. The scarcity of Indian cotton is thus encouraging the mill industry to seek larger imports of foreign cotton. Ceiling prices maintained by the Government on ginned cotton (Indian) are not fully effective under present conditions of scarcity and a considerable portion of the crop is entering the mills direct from the growers.

FOREIGN EXPORT QUOTA OF RAW JUTE FROM PAKISTAN

The following quotas for the export of raw jute have been announced by the Government of Pakistan for shipment by January 31, 1950:

Country	Long tons (of 2,240 pounds)
Czechoslovakia	3,000
Egypt	2,000
Hungary	5,000
Italy	10,000
Japan	5,000
Netherlands	6,000
Poland	6,000
Sweden	4,000
Yugoslavia	7,000

Any other country having no individual quota will be allowed quotas against transactions supported by letter of credit to the satisfaction of the Pakistan Jute Board.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CANADA TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR EXPORT OF SMOKED PORK PRODUCTS

The Canadian Government has notified meat packers in the Dominion that effective January 12 favorable consideration will be given to requests for permits to export all types of smoked pork products to the United States. Such exports are not to include primary fresh cuts.

Export controls in Canada initially were put into effect in July 1941 to assure adequate pork supplies for home consumption and fulfillment of the Canadian-United Kingdom bacon contract. Some relaxation of the controls over pork exports has been evidenced by larger quantities being licensed for shipment to the United States in 1948 and 1949. Exports to the United States for the first 11 months of 1949 were 497,000 pounds, 593,000 pounds for 1948, and 250,000 for 1947, while the average for the prewar period was 8,921,000 pounds.

Up to, and at the present time, Canada has exercised control of pork imports from the United States and the only relaxation of these restrictions has been with regard to the entry of salted and fat pork needed by the workers in the lumber industry of Canada. United States exports to Canada for the first 11 months of 1949 were reported at 2,925,000 pounds, in 1948 at 2,023,000 pounds and in 1947 at 5,221,000 pounds while prewar exports averaged 7,436,000 pounds during the 1935-39 period.

With the recent announcement of the Canadian-United Kingdom bacon agreement, 1/ it was indicated that the existing export control on hogs and hog products may be removed after June 30, 1950. It also has been indicated from time to time by Canadian officials that when export controls were removed import controls also would be taken off, allowing these commodities to flow both ways over the United States-Canadian border subject only to the tariff.

JOINT ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCES WOOL SELLING PROGRAM FOR JANUARY - JUNE 1950

The United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd., has announced that its selling program for the 6 months January through June 1950 provides for the offering of 575,000 bales from Joint Organization stocks, according to the American Consulate, Bradford, England. This offering, added to the 535,000 bales sold up to December 31, 1949, will make a total offering of 1,110,000 bales for the 1949-50 season.

1/ For announcement see Foreign Crops and Markets of January 9, 1950.

The offerings in the first 6 months of 1950 will be distributed as follows:

In the United Kingdom the program provides for a total of 309,000 bales including 184,000 bales of Australian wool, 118,000 bales of New Zealand wool, and 700 bales of South African. The Australian greasy combing wools will be made up of approximately one-third free and light burry types, and two-thirds medium and heavy burry types.

In Australia, 220,000 bales will be offered. The bulk of the combing wool offered will be in burry types and practically all the greasy clothing wools will be carbonizing types.

In New Zealand 40,000 bales will be offered; however, approximately 35,000 bales will be held until the final round of sales in April and May.

In the Union of South Africa, 6,000 bales which are almost entirely Karakuls will be offered according to demand.

The fulfillment of the above program will reduce Joint Organization stocks on June 30, 1950 to approximately 565,000 bales, comprising 480,000 bales Australian, 80,000 bales New Zealand and 5,000 bales South African.

When the Joint Organization was established on July 31, 1945, it took over stocks of Dominion wool amounting to 10,407,000 bales. If the current program is realized, the organization will have disposed of 9,842,000 bales of wool in less than 5 years, along with the disposal of current Dominion clips in each of those years. All that will be left of the huge wartime accumulation of Dominion wool will be one-half of a year's disposal at the current rate of selling, and to all intents and purposes the Organization will have achieved in 6 years what it was estimated in 1945 would require 13 years.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

MEXICO EXPANDING CACAO PRODUCTION

Mexico's 1950 production of cacao beans is expected by trade sources to reach and all-time record and to exceed the large 1947 production of 15,518,000 pounds. The 1949 crop has been unofficially estimated at 13,228,000 pounds and the 1948 crop was officially reported at 14,330,000 pounds, according to the American Embassy in Mexico City. The large productions which have occurred since 1946 are far above those reported for previous years and have enabled Mexico to shift from an importer to an exporter of cacao beans.

Although cacao is indigenous to Mexico and was grown there before the Spanish Conquest, it never has developed into a leading commercial crop despite the fact that Mexico possesses the natural resources necessary for large-scale expansion. It has been estimated that in Tabasco and Chiapas alone, which produce more than 95 percent of the cacao grown in Mexico, there are at least 250,000 acres of rich land suitable for cacao cultivation most of which is as yet undeveloped agriculturally. There also are promising areas for the expansion of cacao cultivation in the States of Campeche and Veracruz.

It has been only recently that an active interest has been taken by the Mexican Government and growers in the protection and expansion of the cacao industry. This interest was greatly increased by the war-born industry of manufacturing candy for export to the United States, and by the wartime shortage of shipping which prevented normal exports of bananas and encouraged a shift to cacao cultivation. Cacao cultivation was further accelerated by high postwar prices for cacao beans. The Mexican Government inaugurated during the war a cacao development program designed to encourage extension of cacao acreage and to increase the yield per acre by replacing the low-yielding Criollo variety by high-yielding Forasteros and Criollo hybrids.

Mexico was an importer of cacao beans prior to 1947. In the years immediately preceding 1947, the Banco Nacional de Commercio Exterior purchased the commercial supply of cacao beans in Mexico and resold it for domestic consumption. Its purchasing operations ended with the 1946 crop and early in 1947 it released an accumulated stock of 7,500,000 pounds of the beans. This supplied more than half the estimated domestic consumption and allowed an export from the 1947 harvest of cacao beans, which was purchased by private buyers, of approximately 10,000,000 pounds. During 1948 and 1949, exports were insignificant in comparison with 1947, but there were no imports in the two years.

Domestic consumption of cacao in Mexico is currently estimated at 11,023,000 pounds annually. Of this amount, about 4,400,000 pounds is absorbed by two factories producing cacao butter. The balance is used by the chocolate industry. Thus, the potential supply for export from the the 1949 crop is 2,200,000 pounds. An additional quantity also estimated at about 2,200,000 pounds, has been stored for many months by the Union de Credito Agricola e Industrial de Tabasco. This amount has not been exported as yet because the producers have been trying to obtain higher prices. Prices in foreign markets have been much lower than cacao prices in Mexico, and producers have been waiting and hoping that the domestic market would absorb existing stocks.